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VOL. I.-NO. 137.

EXPENDITURES

SINKING FUND.

EXPENDITURES

SCHOOL FUND.

EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SEVERAL WARDS. Tabular Statements of the Receipts and Expendi-tures of the several Wards, General, School, and Sinking Funds, to 30th June, 1851.

Interest and redemption of funded Improvement of canal and Schools

streets, &c Balance.....

1851, June 30. Interest on debt Redemption of funded debt......

Balance

1851, June 30. Int. on stock, (school

fund).....School taxDraft upon the general fund......

Teachers' salaries

Furnishing houses and contingencies

Balance overdrawn previous year....

28416 28882 26 41 1 28

56 25 574 27 674 27 674 27 680 80 690 80 71 72 82

50 00 50

9,775 109 4,777 4,777 1,055 1,

28283382862282333882888

Expenditures.....

Drawn from the several Wards for the year ending June 30, 1850........ Drawn from the several Wards for the

year ending June 30, 1851......

Expenditures.....

Receipts.... Expenditures and balance (5,256 74)

Expenses for year ending 30th June, 1850...

Expenses for year ending 30th June, 1851....

Increase this year.....

WARD FUNDS

Amount deposited by Collector to the credit of the several Wards for the year ending June 30th, 1851...... \$118,915 10

Amount deposited by Collector to the credit of the several Wards for the year ending June 30th, 1860...... 98,713 27

Excess of deposits this year..... \$20,201 82

overdrawn last year

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

Excess this year..... \$19,817 16

Excess this year..... \$10,819 63

Receipts \$74,142 27

SCHOOL FUND.

1,475

8 2 2 68

\$283 99

84,004 75

57,418 30

\$18.192 66

\$11,519 14

12.935 92

Message of

City Councils

In the follow fore you a sur tion for the pa

Drafts upon the ted States for

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 30, 1851.

TOTAL DOMESTICAN ASSESSED.	
f the Mayor of Washington. ng message was transmitted to the on Monday last by the Mayor.	Drawn by general fund for the year ending 30th June, 1850
Mayon's Orrion, August 25, 1851. he Board of Aldermen Board of Common Council: ving communication I shall lay be- mmary of the affairs of the Corpora- set year, with a few suggestions for tion. The following statement ex- ipts and expenditures for the fiscal th June last:	Excess this year
GENERAL FUND.	Total \$776,470 00
e several Wards	Redeemed during past year \$12,470 00 At cost, principal and interest 12,528 43
, Canal, Asylum, &cv. 4,112 78 44,589 84	Five per cent stock

7,063 40

\$155,707 39

58,000 00

12,440 00 16,723 97

\$74,142 27

\$3,032 40 3,474 00 11,686 26

\$18,192 66

\$10,815 92

\$18.192 66

\$74,142 27

Total \$763,540 00

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The number received into the Infirmary during the past year was 220; number on hand 30th June, 1850, 40; total during the year, 260; number discharged, 181; deceased, 29; remaining 30th June, 1851, 50. Of total number received, 86 were non-residents, 39 colored, and 41 under 20 years of age, Number in workhouse June 30th, 1850, 42; commitments during past year, 479; total during the year, 21; number discharged during the year, 477; deceased, 7; number remaining 30th June last, 37. Of this number 149 were non-residents, 141 colored, 31 under 20 years of age, and 308 were committed for drunkenness.

EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM. The Commissioners of the Asylum report that the amount appropriated and received for support of poor lunatics, and for the improvement of house and grounds, including balance of last year.

And that the amount received for releases, sales of hogs,	1,444 10	
and board of smallpox pa- tients, was	295 00	1,739 7
	A Fundament	

Leaving in their hands...... \$1,200 01

The report of the Commissioners shows that a considerable quantity of work has been done by the inmates in repairs to the building and making up useful articles of clothing. The receipts from the garden this year exceed those of last year \$356 61; and, in view of this consideration, an enlargement of the garden grounds, as suggested by the Commissioners, seems highly proper.

This officer reports the amount of fees since the lst April, 1851, at \$134, of which \$70 is unpaid. I have he account of the amount of fees received during the past year previous to the 1st of April by his predecessor. In reference to this office, I beg leave to call your attention to a report made by a select committee to the Common Council on the 11th of March last, urging in strong terms a reorganization of this branch of the public service. I can bear testime, by the laborious efforts of the present incumber to keep pace with the increasing duties of his office, but unless additional force is given both public and private interests must continue to be most injuriously affected. inue to be most injuriously affected.

FIRE APPARATUS.

In compliance with a resolution of the lower Board, I lay before you the last monthly report of the Inspector of the Fire Apparatus. The several comparies, with the exception of the Columbia, are reported by him to be in serviceable condition. I regret to say that occasional manifestations of riotous conduct are still displayed by persons ostensibly connected with the fire companies. I begleave to renew the suggestions which I made last year, and further to recommend that the nature and extent of the powers of the Corporation over the sevtent of the powers of the Corporation over the several companies and their apparatus be made the subject of special investigation. It may be found that an application to Congress will be necessary to enable the Corporation to effect a thorough reorganization.

CITY CANAL.

The receipts from the western section of the Canal for the past year amounted to \$2,966.44, in excess over those of the previous year, \$386.42; those of the eastern to \$218.16, being an increase of \$61.30. In explanation of the small amount received from the western section during the past ceived from the western section during the past year, it is proper to state that the wharves were not in a condition to be rented before the 1st May last. The sum for which those now completed have been rented until the 1st of May next year is \$5,630 50, and the residue, it, is now known, can be readily rented when finished. In view of a revival of busi-ness upon the line of the Canal, a revision of the rented when finished. In view of a revival of bustness upon the line of the Canal, a revision of the
laws in relation to rents, landing, and wharfage,
is very necessary. The bridge at 14th street is in
a very dilapidated condition, and I therefore earnestly invite your attention to the recommendation
of the Commissioner that a draw or pivot bridge
be constructed at that point, as one of that character would largely augment the Canal trade.
I do not deem it appropriate, at the present
time, to present any detailed statement as to
the execution of the law approved December
18, 1845, for the improvement of the Washington City Canal. The matters in controversy
between the Corporation and the contractors have,
under the authority of the joint resolution approved
April 19, 1851, been submitted to the present engineer, Mr. C. B. Fisk, for final settlement, from
whom an award may be expected in a few days. Immediately following this he will render a report of
the condition of the work at the time he assumed
the management, its subsequent progress and present state. We may confidently expect the completion of the entire work this fall, and that it will be
protected along its entire length by cesspools and
embankments from further invery by decosits and tion of the entire work this fall, and that it will be protected along its entire length by cesspools and embankments from further injury by deposits and washings. I am happy to say, that no difficulties have occurred since the work has been prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Fisk, and his assistant, Mr. Wm. B. Bryan. The Canal from Third street has been restored to the depth required by law, and the whole work has been faithfully superintended by the Commissioners.

the whole work has been faithfully superintended by the Commissioners.

As a matter directly connected with the usefulness of the Canal, I invite your immediate attention to the law approved January S. 1831, entitled "An act to preserve the navigation of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers." It is wholly insufficient to protect the navigation from weeks and similar obstructions. I think it would be advisable to invest the Commissioners of the Canal with powers similar to those exercised by port wardens in other places for these objects.

No return has been made of the number of hogsheads of tobacco inspected by the late inspector. The following quantities of lumber, fuel, flour, &c., have been reported by the respective officers

as baving been measured, inspected, and weighed during the past year: Flour 1,050 barrels Salt fish 400 d do que 55,000 bushels. 1,726 tons. 55,354 cords.

Lumber......4,000,000 feet. BOARD OF HEALTH. In regard to the health of the city, I beg leave to ake the following extracts from the report of the

make the following extracts from the report of the Board:

"In concluding this report, we take great pleasure in announcing the healthfulness of our city during the past year in exemptions from epidemic and contagious diseases, with the exception of the smallpox, which prevailed to a very limited extent, and was generally confined to the lower and poorer classes of society, who resided in the auburbs of the city, and who had never enjoyed the advantages of vaccination. One single case of cholera asphysia occurred, and that was a stranger from the West. Our list of deaths proves too the infrequency of deaths from that class of diseases usually ascribed to the influence of climate and locality. As was natural to presume, from its latitude and locality, much apprehension was felt for its healthiness; and, in the earlier settlement of that day, there was much mortality from fevers. But

the city, judging from the health reports of that day, there was much mortality from fevers. But this form of disease is far less common, and, when fevers do occur, they are of a very simple and manageable type, and seem to be limited to particular parts of the city where improvements are progressing."

I feel that I cannot too earnestly urge upon your attention the proposition of the Board "for the establishment of a peat house," as also their other recommendations for the health of the city. We cannot appreciate too highly the personal lators of the Board and the importance of sustaining their recommendations, when we reflect that upon the cleanliness and health of the city depends, not only the mitigation of individual sickness and suffering, but also its prosperity, in the economy of human the mitigation of individual sickness and suffering, but also its prosperity, in the economy of human life and the capacity of its citizens for increased labor, in the diminution of private and public expenses caused by disease, and to a very great extent its morals. In direct connexion with this important subject, I call your attention to the fact that, in several instances coming under my own personal observation this summer, large numbers of foreign emigrants have been crowded together to excess in the same buildings and apartments, the immediate consequence of which was offensive uncleanliness, and in one case dangerous disease. It seems to me proper that the Board of Health should be requested to report whether the health of the city will not be injuriously affected by the formation, now gradually taking place, of flats in the river Potomac, in order that the whole subject of the improvement of our rivers, both in regard to health and trade, may be laid before Congress at the next session.

health and trade, may be laid before Congress at the next session.

I have caused an "air-trap" to be constructed at the mouth of the sewer corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue to prevent the foul air escaping therefrom, and, as I am informed by the President of the Board of Health, with complete success. Its application to similar places seems to me very desirable. The cost was about fifty dollars. I beg leave to renew to you most earnostly the recommendation which I made last year as to the necessity of establishing a general system of sewerage and drains ge, the prevention of the accumulation of water at particular points both from natural and artificial causes, and also more specific regulations in regard to private sewers. All efforts, however, to preserve the cleanliness of the streets and avenues, to state various sources of disease, and generally to secure the health of the city, can only be partially successful until Congress shall furnish a full supply of water.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

of our public schools, and advance the standard of education generally in our city, I do not deem it proper, in view of other controlling considerations, to recommend it at this time. As I remarked in a former communication, "it is our duty to diffuse the elements of education among the many, before we attempt to confer upon a few the benefits of a higher standard." This great want of the many has not yet, as is testified to by the sub-boards of each district, been fully satisfied. There is also an absolute necessity for a new school house in the first district, and for more comfortable furniture in several of the school-rooms. In view of the important influence that the school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodations are several to be a school-room and its accommodation are several to be a school-room and its acc commodations exercise over the health, mental im-provement, and moral feelings of the pupils, I mos earnestly commend these objects to your imme-

earnesty commend these objects to your immediate attention.

Permit me to solicit from you an annual appropriation for a few years of \$1,000 for the purpose of establishing a school library in each district. The suggestion requires no argument to set forth or sustain its merits, but certainly it is sufficient to state the fact that there is no library in our city adapted to the mental and moral wants of the pupils of our schools, public or private. With the knowledge, then, of the serious injury we are daily inflicting upon the youth of our city and society in withholding these indispensable sources of mental and moral improvement, let us promptly apply the remedy. We now have twenty-three schools, and and moral improvement, let us promptly apply the remedy. We now have twenty-three schools, and thirty-three teachers, with about two thousand eight hundred scholars. It is well known that the Trustees cannot give that vigilant and constant attention which these schools demand. Occasional visits and yearly examinations, carefully prepared for display, are wholly inadequate to disclose the merits of teachers or the condition of the schools. merits of teachers or the condition of the schools. This can only be accomplished by the repeated and familiar observation of one accomplished in the art of teaching, capable of detecting and reforming errors and abuses of every kind. By this means only shall we secure a just return for our large expenditures, prepare the schools for a higher standard of instruction, and develop the system to its full capacity. With these strong convictions I most earnessly recommend the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Schools.

POLICE.

It gives me pleasure to say that the new police system has thus far worked well. The Auxiliary Guard, the Police Ma Jetrates, and officers have been regular and active in the discharge of their respective duties; and I am satisfied, from personal observation, that the present system, forming a union between those two police forces, is the best arrangement, not only for the suppression of disorder, but more especially for securing full and honest returns to the Corporation. So far as I am now able to form an opinion, the system will nearly sustain itself. The amount of judgments in favor of the Corporation for the last four months is \$2,879, a considerable portion of which has been paid, and the greater part of the residue superseded. This amount has accrued, not as formerly, by exactions from our citizens, who may have unby exactions from our citizens, who may have un-wittingly contravened the laws of the Corporation, but chiefly from fines for offences against the pub-

c prace. The expense of the present system may be stated Salaries of magistrates, officers, and chief of police

Judgments in favor of Corporation for four months, ending July 31, \$2,879,

at the same rate per year

Deduct twenty per cent, for losses and remission of fines characters. Add salaries of officers under old sys-

From which should be deducted increase of licenses, say

ments, about.....

I auggest that the law approved October 30th, 1823, in relation to billiard tables, be so amended as to regulate the incense according to the number of tables used, and that the proprietors be required to close their rooms at 12 o'clock at night until the next morning.

next morning.

It also seems to me highly proper that the play ing within the saloon of any game of chance prohibited by law should, upon conviction, work a forfeiture of the license.

The present headquarters of the "Auxiliary The present headquarters of the "Auxiliary Guard and police force" is wholly unfit, both from want of room for the officers as also places of confinement for offenders. With the present accommodations it will be almost impossible to execute the laws where imprisonment is necessary, far less to furnish lodgings to the number applying through the winter. The immediate erection of a new building should be determined upon, or at least an enlargement of the present one as a temporary arrangement for this winter. ment for this winter.

NEW CENTRE MARKET.

can only be partially successful until Congress shall furnish a full supply of water.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Under the law of November 22, 1850, four new primary schools were established at the commencement of last year, making the total number in active operation twenty-three. Nineteen primary and four district; number of teachers thirty three—twenty three female, ten male. Pay of teachers \$10,515 92. Number of pupils admitted through the year, 3,317. Increase over last year, 706. Average daily attendance to each teacher, 54. Average daily attendance to each teacher, 64. Average daily attendance to each teacher, 50. Number in schools at the close of August, 1850, 1,889; do. August, 1851, 2,123. Cost \$12,935 92. Increase in cost over last year \$1,416 78.

Although I feel very confident that the establishment of a high school would elevate the character of our public schools, and advance the standard of desertion scarcelly in each close of each close o most necessary; and in this way bringing the annual expenditure within the amount which could
be annually appropriated without much interference with other improvements. In my opinion,
however, the best plan would be to submit the
question of creating a "market-house debt" to the
voters of the city in the manner pointed out by the
tenth section of the amended charter, the total recipls, less its current expenses, to be set apart as sinking fund for the redemption of principal and

a sinking fund for the redemption of principal and interest.

As we may feel assured that in a short time there will be a very considerable reduction in the price of gas light, some effort should be made to encourage the enterprise of those engaged in its manufacture, and to secure its benefits more generally to the city. It is impossible, we well know, for the Corporation at the present time to undertake the lighting of any very considerable part of the city, but that it must limit itself to a few points of general thoroughfare and common benefit, such as the market-houses and bridges. I have no doubt that very much could be accomplished towards the lighting of our streets by the passage of a general law in conformity with the provisions of the eighth section of the charter of May, 1820.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

Believing that the question of judicial reform properly belongs to the corporate authorities, as the exponent of the wants of our people, and the medium of communication with Congress, I desire to present the subject before you as prominently as its importance demands. A formal argument may well be dispensed with, as the necessity of this measure is acknowledged and demanded by an almost unanimous public opinion, springing from no temporary impulses, but from the pressure of evils felt for years. The very origin and progressive history of our statute law could not fail to produce a most imperfect incongruous system, whose practical workings would be but faithful revelations of its character. Judge Butler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in a report made to the Senate last winter, says: "The great body of the statutes in force in this District are the old laws of Maryland, passed prior to the cession, and many of them hearly a century before that event. The legislation of Congress has not been directed by any system whatever, but has been irregular and impulsive, striking at some special point, without regard to collateral consequences." Mr. John Marbury, of Georgetown, and of high authority upon this system usativer, but has been irregular and impulsive, striking at some special point, without regard to collateral consequences." Mr. John Marbury, of Georgetown, and of high authority upon this subject, in a letter to Judge Butler, uses the following language: "Except so far as they have been changed by the acts of Congress, (and the instances are very few.) the laws of this District are now what the laws of Maryland were more than hifty years past. The changes made by Congress, so far from improving, have made our code of law insufferable. Such changes have been made sometimes to answer particular objects, without regard to the interest of the people of the District." The language of Mr. Marbury, one of the oldest and worthiest members of the District bar, pronouncing the present system "insufferable," will not appear harsh to those of you having had experience, as jurors or suitors, of its ruinous delays and burdensome expenses. The question may be asked, why has the community so patiently tolerated the evil? The chief reason may be found in the anomalous position in which the District is placed in its political relations. Senator Butler, in the report above named, frankly says: "It cannot be denied that Congress, occupied upon the more enlarged theatre of national affairs, has not been able fully to perform the special trust confided foil by the Constitution." Congress, in 1831, took larged theatre of national affairs, has not been able fully to perform the special trust confided to it by the Constitution." Congress, in 1831, took a step forward in this matter, and it has since been

am well aware that the introduction into court of these seemingly trifling cases has been discouraged, but this will certainly result in an encouragement of crime; for, as there is no other tribunal, it will be taken as a license for wrong. They constitute, as in every community, a large class of cases, not sufficiently serious to justify the long delay, dangerous consequences, and enormous expense which attend the trial of them; but yet demanding some restraining, reforming punishment, following quickly upon the commission of the offence itself. I cannot assay over in this connexion the offence itself. I cannot pass over in this connexion the evil of gambling, which it is well known exists to a frightful extent in this city. The present laws are very stringent, yet they are boldly defied, and I have yet to know of a single conviction under the Peni tentiary act. Now and then the fine of \$50 is paid to vet to know of a single conviction under the Penitentiary act. Now and then the fine of \$50 is paid to the Gorporation, a small per cent. upon the gains from the very victim who may have informed. The fallure to convict does not proceed from any want of vigilance and effort on the part of the officers of the Government, when a case is brought to their notice, but in the impossibility of proving the officer of the garden of the Government, when a case is brought to their notice, but in the impossibility of proving the officer and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and, as a last resort, the ball would be forfence; and the evil in his part with power to enter these places of infamy, and in a summary manner therefore the evil by the arrest of the parties and the forfeiture of all the instruments of the garden and again," Mr. Thompson said:

"He was proad of the metropolis that that furnished such an assemblage; and he could wish that they were assembled in some Crystal Palace, into which those recreams to the principles of house and the principles of his brother yet is but proper that this portion of the general evil should be adverted to for the information and action of Congress.

If, then, we are satisfied of the necessity of this measure, and that it is demanded by public opinion, let us carnestly present it to Congress upon its own broad merits; let us reclaim it from association of the sufferior of the proper of sould see the Maker's image and do now broad merits; let us reclaim it from association of the authorities of Georgetown; that with united purpose and effort we may seek the consummation

tem of jurisprudence enlightened in its spirit, sim ple in its terms, and cheap in the facilities of en

It is exempt in a great measure from a victous and disorderly population; its police has been aug-mented in numbers and improved in efficiency. It mented in numbers and improved in emiciency. If possesses a well established system of public schools, which is largely distributing its healthful currents throughout the community. The Smithsonian In stitution is rapidly accomplishing the catholic conception by its noble founder, accumulating and dispensing, through lectures and other means, the richest treasures of science and learning. The dispensing, through lectures and other means, the richest treasures of science and learning. The presence of the high officers of the General Government and the annual assembling of Congress exercises a favorable influence upon its population, and contribute to give dignity and refinement to its society. The extent and value of the improvements by the Corporation with in the last few years, as also those by private individuals, exceeding in elegance and cost those of any preceding year, manifest its general prosperity and onward progress. Among the improvements now making by the General Government, the extension of the Capitol and the improvement of the public grounds are more particularly deservof the public grounds are more particularly deserv-ing of our notice. The former presents an event which marks an era in the history and progress of our country, not only of local advantage and inteour country, not only of local advantage and interest to our city, but pre-eminently national in its associations and consequences; the latter, under the cultivated taste of the distinguished projector of the plan of improvement, opens new fountains of health and of instructive recreation, not limited in its influence to physical comfort, but becoming, by its substitution for other pleasures and excitements, he source of moral sentiment and culture.

In confirmation of this perhaps too partial opinion of the advantages of Washington, let me present, in conclusion, the language of the orator at the laying of the corner-stone of the extension of the capitol in reference to our city, which has been, it may be said, his own home for many years in the service of the country, and the theatre of his most brilliant achievements.

"And to bring home this idea to the present oc "And to bring home this idea to the present occasion, who does not feel that, when President
Washington laid his hand on the foundation of
the first Capitol building, he performed a great
work of perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution? Who does not feel that this seat of the
General Government, healthful in its situation,
central in its position, near the mountains from
whence gush springs of wonderful virtue, teeming with Nature's richest products, and yet not
far from the bays and the great estuaries of
the sea, easily accessible and generally agreeable in climate and association, does give
strength to the Union of these States; that this
city, bearing an immortal name, with its broad city, bearing an immortal name, with its broad streets and avenues, its public squares and mag-nificent edifices of the General Government. erected for the purposes of carrying on within them the important business of the several De-partments; for the reception of wonderful and co-rious inventions, the preservation of the records of American learning and genius; of extensive collections of the products of nature and art, brought hither for study and comparison from all parts of the world; adorned with numerous churches, and sprinkled over, I am happy to say, with many public schools, where all children of the city, without distinction, are provided with the many public agond education; where the city, without distinction, are provided with the means of obtaining a good education; where there are acidemies and colleges, professional schools and public libraries, should consinue to receive, as it has beretofore received, the fosterreceive, as it has heretofore received, the foster-ing care of Congress, and should be reparded as the permanent sent of the National Government." All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

PRICE 2 CENTS

from time to time agitated, as was the case last winter. We seem, however, to be as remote from the attainment of the object as ever. In my opinion, the reason of this delay in the action of Congress is, that there has been no earnest and well-direct effort emmanting from the people or their representatives. Such an effort can no longer be postponed, it seems to me, without reproach to ourselves and injustice to our local legislature, the Congress of the United States, in withholding from them an authoritative exposition of our wafts. In the necessity of this reform I include not merely the civil, but also our driminal law. The inequality and insufficiency of punishment in certain classes of crimes, of which there are doubtless, flagrant examples within your own knowledge, is a most serious evil. The imadequacy of runishment in those cases of homicide which, through the uncertain principles of the law, or the trenderness of juries, is reduced from murder to manusciplete, be egetting a fearful reaktesness of the manusciplete, is beginning a fearful reaktesness of such as the confident of explating the offence by an imprisorment of two to eight years in a comfortable pening of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and, in the event of mar countiling of the law, and is a case of conviction, the slight punishment of the dimensions, he are the dimensions, he are the dimensions of the countiling of the law, and the characters referred to, that he demanded by the characters referred to, that he demanded by the characters referred to, that he demanded by the characters referre manifest. Upon landing on the quay, he was soon surrounded by a group of old associates, and while receiving their greetings, did not escape the observation of two of the lynx-eyed officials, who, pressing upon either side, soon discovered the "packages," hard to the touch, and which of course were contraband. There was a simultaneous plunge into the pockets, followed by a scream, not of delight. The hands were quickly withdrawn, and hanging to a finger, each held his prize. The sur-prise of one party and the mirth of the other were about equal.

THOMPSON ON AMERICA.—We find in the London Inquirer of August 2d an

within the view of those mighty ones at the other side of the grave, and when these great shades would frown upon joyment.

In concluding this communication, I cannot forbear to congratolate you upon the present condition, advantages, and future prospects of our city. It enjoys a degree of health which compares most favorably with the healthiest cities of the world favorably with the healthiest cities of th had used in America, when he had let-ters of warning in his pocket, when mobs were waiting without, and assassins stood near him within, the meetings he had addressed."

> DEATH OF DR. FITCH.—We learn, by a gentleman from Detroit, that Dr. Fitch, the leader of the gang of Railroad Conspirators, died yesterday. He is the third one who has died since the commencement of the trial-a singular fatality, and it is supposed that they poisoned themselves.

[Buffulo Com. Adv., 26th.

"We commenced by driving the Indians from their possessions. We then revolutionized Texas, preparatory to its annexation. Then a war was waged with Mexico for extended territory And now, restless spirits, instigated by ambitious leaders, rush madly upon Cuba. This expedition has probably been fatally abortive. But will the de-sign be abandoned? We think not."

[Albany Eve. Journal. Cer-tain-ly not, friend Weed.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE WOODBURY .- EXtract of a letter, dated "PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 28, 1851. Hon. Levi Woodbury is very sick: his friends here think his recovery doubtful. His daughter, who had gone on a

visit to Newport, has been summoned Efforts are making to naturalize the quinquina, or quinine plant, in the French possessions of Africa.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE. - "Ion," the well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is known to be or terms of intimacy with one of the own ers of the steamer Pampero, now in this city, has the following in the form of a postscript to his letter of this

morning: "We have a solution of all doubts as to the cause of Col. Crittenden's retreat and capture, in the fact that he was the commander of the artillery. The men captured with him were of the artillery. It is likely that Lopez was overwhelmed by a superior ferce, and his rifles took to the woods, and to a bush fight. The artillery men being defenceless after losing their guns, naturally sought the shore, where strong vessels might be

shore, where strong vessels might be found. Here they took fishing boats and were betrayed by a fisherman.
"In the same defeat, Lopez was undoubtedly destroyed with all his forces; and the account received by the Spanish Minister, as stated in the Intelligencer to-day, tallies with this."